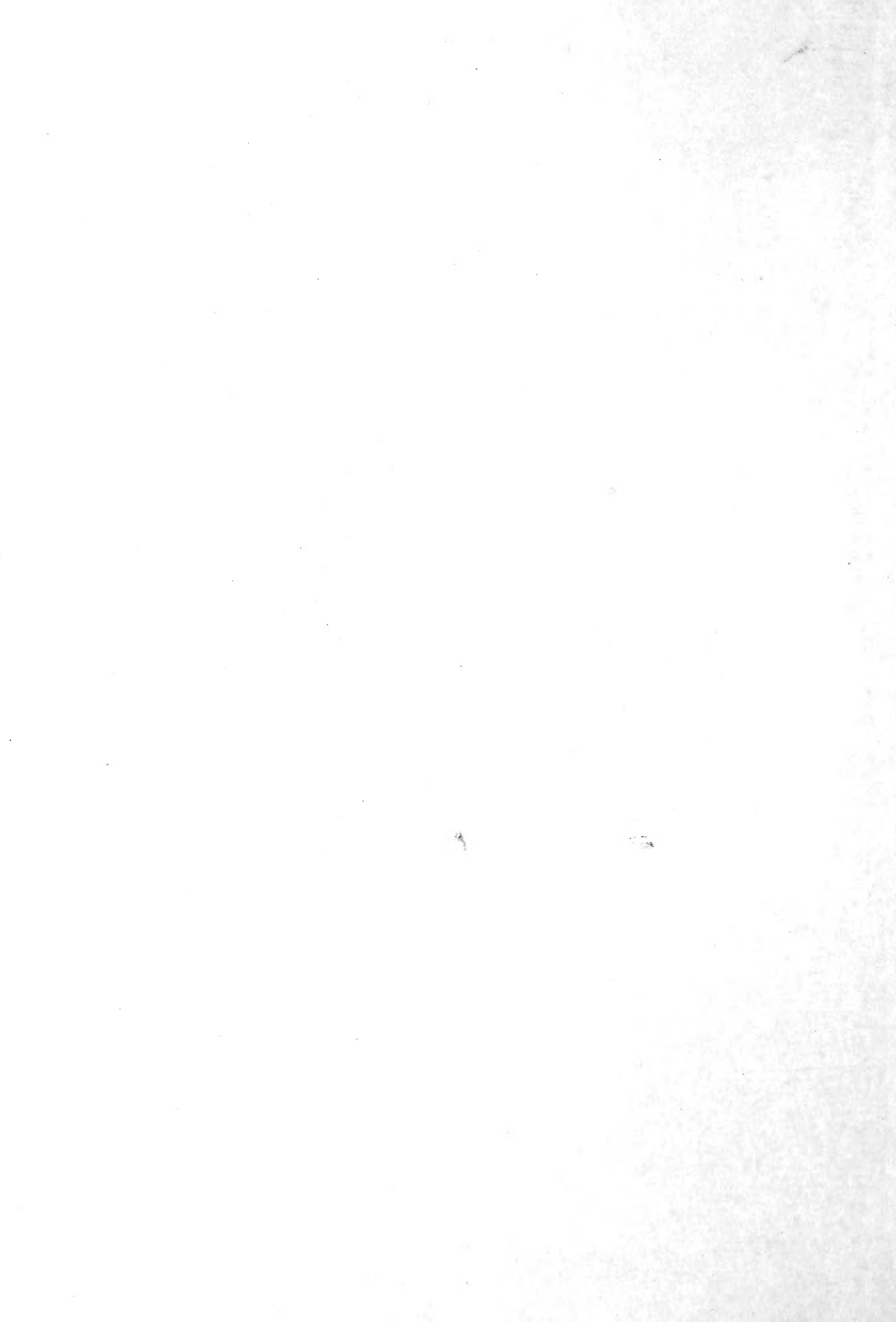


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Planters' Annual.

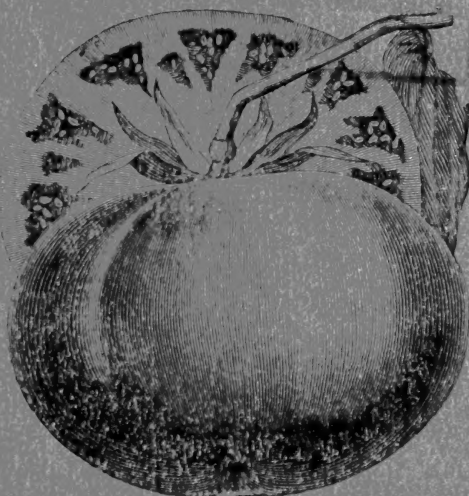
1898.

Garden.

Field and

Flower

SEEDS.



THE HAVEN SEED CO.,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

South Haven, - Michigan.



MARKET GARDENERS' SUPPLIES.



SEEDS FOR

Green Fertilizing.

LAWN GRASS AND GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

Vegetable Plants

IN SEASON.

PHONE 76.

"The Best is None Too Good."

“GOOD SEEDS”

Only in an approximate degree can seeds be “Best.” There is always room for improvement. We know our seeds to be good, but it is our constant endeavor to make them better.

→IMPROVEMENT←

is the watchword for this progressive age, and he who claims to have reached perfection claims too much. The “best” of to-day is soon displaced by a better.

Our wholesale trade extends from ocean to ocean, and from the Gulf to Canada. All large seed buyers know that Haven's Seeds are “Good Seeds” and they are a **STANDARD BRAND** with seed merchants.

HAVEN'S SEEDS are always in the front rank.

PLANTS.

We make a business of growing Vegetable Plants, and having them ready

Just When You Want Them,

and for less money, perhaps, than you could make a box to raise them in. Plants of the best kinds of Tomato ready during May for only 20 cents per 100.

If you want plants in large numbers, you can save money by giving us your order early and taking advantage of our

Low Contract Prices.

MARKET GARDENERS can, in this way secure their plants for the least expense and be sure of getting them when wanted.

Please call or write to us and see if we cannot do you good, as we have many others.

Price list of Plants and full particulars on pages 14 and 15.

The Haven Seed Co., South Haven, Mich.

Copies of this Annual will be mailed free to any address, or may be had at our warehouse, Corner of Cherry and Superior Sts.

Planters' Annual

For 1898.

In writing our ANNUAL we have endeavored to make it *useful* and *reliable*. Most seed catalogues are made up to suit all parts of this country, and as a result are not well adapted to any.

Ours is written especially for Southwestern Michigan, and is based on the results of a long experience in growing and selling Seeds and Plants in this section.

The list of Vegetable Seeds is not cumbered with the names of an unnecessarily large number of varieties; but contains enough to cover the whole range of season from the earliest to the latest, and to secure *those of highest value* to the planters of this locality.

In these pages we have answered many questions that are constantly arising and which it is impossible for many of our customers to ask in person.

We thank our patrons for their trade and words of appreciation, and assure you that we shall spare no effort to maintain our reputation as

A Reliable Seed House.

THE HAVEN SEED CO.

ABOUT PRICES AND TERMS.

DISCOUNT:—We will sell 30 cents worth of seeds in Packets and Ounces at List price, for 25 cents; 65 cents worth for 50 cents; \$1.30 for \$1.00; and in same proportion for larger amounts.

PACKETS AND OUNCES of Vegetable and Flower seeds will be sent by Mail or Express, Pre-paid, at prices quoted, also under above discount. For postage on small lots of seeds add 8 cents per pound, and 15 cents per quart to list price. Larger lots will be sent by Express or Freight at prices quoted; charges to be paid by receiver.

REMIT by Post Office or Express money order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. The cost of a money order for 50 cents is only 3 cents and may be deducted from the amount to be sent. Smaller sums may be sent in stamps.

Get our prices on large lots before ordering elsewhere.

SEEDS not listed herein can be furnished at the prices quoted in other catalogues, and we will be pleased to favor our customers in this way.

BOOKS. We are prepared to furnish them on Gardening, Floriculture, Farming, Stock Raising, Hunting, Fishing, etc. at publishers prices.

OUR CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

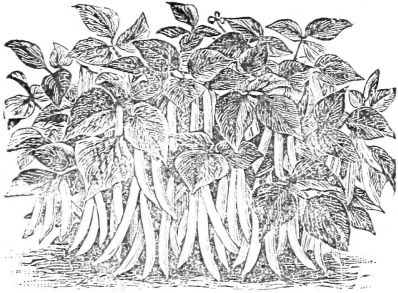
ASPARAGUS. Seed should be sown very early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, and in drills one inch deep. See page 15 for more complete instructions, and price of roots.

Conover's Colossal. Grows large heavy stalks. The standard variety. Packet 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 40 cts.

Columbian White. The stalks are white so long as fit for use. Packet 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

BEANS--Dwarf or Bush.

Prices.—Pkt. 5c; Pint 8c; Qt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75 cts.



The earliest plantings of snap beans may be made about May first, although they may rot if cold and wet. It is usually safe to plant by May 15th. Limas should not be planted until the soil is warm—usually early in June.

Challenge Black Wax. Earliest snap beans. Very tender. Good sized round pods.

German Black Wax. The old standard variety and justly considered one of the very best. Full sized round waxy white pods.

Golden Wax. Largely grown for shipping purposes, as the pods are straight, handsome and of a clear golden color. Although large they are very tender. A favorite for the home garden.

Golden Eye Wax. A good wax variety and preferred by some, as the dry beans are nicer for boiling than the colored sorts.

Early Round Valentine. The best and earliest of the green podded varieties.

Dwarf Horticultural. For early shell beans. Kernels are large and of rich flavor.

Bush Lima—Henderson's. The earliest of all the limas, good quality. Peck \$1.00.

Bush Lima—Burpee's. Like the Large White Lima, but, growing in bush form, does not require poles. Price same as Pole Limas.

POLE LIMAS.—Packet 5 cts.; Pint 12 cts.; Qt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

Early Jersey. Early and good sized beans.

King of The Garden. The largest of all the limas and a favorite with shippers.

Large White. The old standard, and of best quality.

BEETS.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

The first sowings may be made as soon as the soil can be worked. For winter use the turnip varieties should not be sown until about the first of June. Sow in drills 14 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

Extra Early Surprise. A handsome turnip shaped blood beet, of the best quality. Every one who has had this variety of us speaks highly of it.

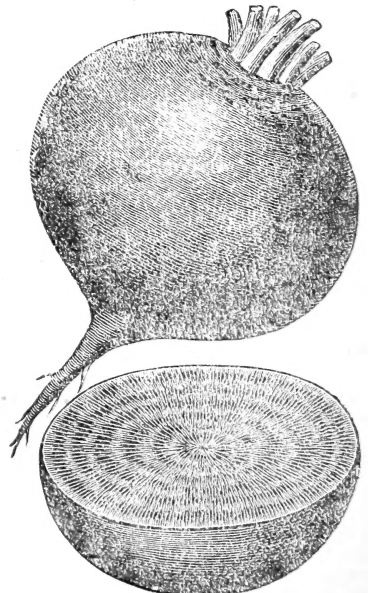
Egyptian Blood Turnip. Dark red, flat, and a quick grower.

Early Eclipse A popular round sort; deep red. One of the best for market.

Early Bassano. For the home garden nothing excels this for early beets and "greens".

Dewing's Blood Turnip. The best for main crop.

Long Smooth Blood. For fall and winter use.



MANGEL WURZELS:—Oz. 5c: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.: lb. 30 cts.

Mammoth Long Red, and Yellow. Excellent for stock feeding and heavy yielders.

Golden Tankard. Being shorter than the others is more convenient to handle. Is planted largely and deservedly popular.

SUGAR BEETS.—Oz. 5 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.: lb. 30 cts.

Vilmorin's White Improved. Said to be the best for sugar—all points considered.

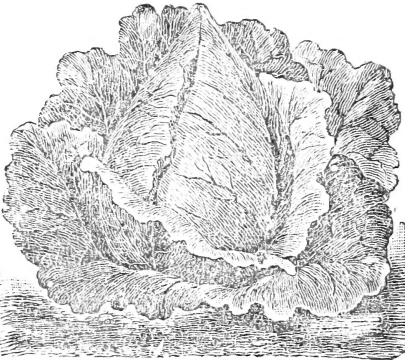
Red Top White. An old and excellent variety. Is extensively grown.

Klein Wanzleben. One of the best for the production of sugar. Seems to be a very desirable sort for the United States.

Write for special quotations on large orders, stating how much you will need.

CABBAGE.

Packet 5 cts.: oz. 10 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.: lb. \$1.00, except where otherwise noted.



As this is a very hardy vegetable and withstands some frost, early grown plants may be set out as soon as the soil can be worked in April. Late crops for winter keeping should be sown from May 25 to June 10.

Early Etampes. The earliest of all but are hardly desirable for marketing.

Early Jersey Wakefield. The best extra early and highly prized by gardeners. Heart shaped solid heads. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.: lb. \$1.25.

Early Winnigstadt. Adapted to a wide range of soils, and it always makes hard heads even if very small; is very popular. Only a little later than the preceding and is larger. Heads are pointed.

All Head Early. Of the drumheads this is probably the earliest. Makes good sized heads. Popular for marketing. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.: lb. \$1.25.

Fielderkraut. Similar to Winnigstadt but larger and later.

Surehead. A good late drumhead.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. The best general purpose cabbage. Heads medium to large, quite round for a drumhead, very firm and heavy. (see last page of cover.) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.: lb. \$1.25.

Luxemburg. The best winter keeper and retains the best color for spring sales. Heads are medium in size, roundish, and very heavy. Oz. 15 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.: lb. \$1.75.

Bridgeport Drumhead. If you want the *largest* and *best* cabbage, this is the one. Must be planted on strong soil to succeed well. Is grown extensively for shipping on account of its great size and *heavy* heads.

Hollander or Ball Head. A new sort that is becoming popular for shipping and winter keeping. Heads are round and very solid. Pkt. 10c.: oz. 25 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.: lb. \$2.75.

CARROT.

Packet 5 cts.: oz. 7 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.: lb. 50 cts., except where otherwise noted.

As carrot seed germinates slowly, care should be taken to have ground in perfect condition, and soil should be well firmed down after sowing. Sow in April or early May, in drills 14 to 16 inches apart, using 2 or 3 pounds of seed per acre.

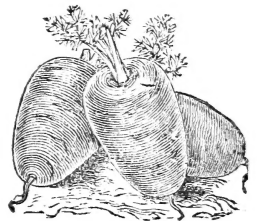
Danver's Half Long. Growing as it does of medium length this variety is becoming very popular. Yields about as much as the long varieties.

Stump Rooted. An excellent sort for market gardeners. Of about the same length as the Half Long but not as pointed.

Ox Heart, or Guerande. Grows a short thick handsome root. Desirable for heavy soils where the longer growing sorts do not do well. Very popular.

Long Orange. The most popular of the long sorts for stock feeding. Does well on mellow deep soils. Lb. 45 cts.

White Belgian. This is grown exclusively for stock. Very productive and desirable. Oz. 5 cts.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.: lb. 35 cts.



CELERY.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

For the first crop sow in boxes early in the spring so as to have plants ready in May. Transplant in rows three or four feet apart and six inches in row. Soil should be highly manured and kept moist.

White Plume. Largely used by market gardeners on account of its attractive appearance and earliness.

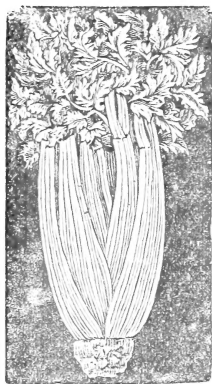
Golden Heart. Highly esteemed for its fine flavor. Desirable for market and private use.

Half Dwarf. Excellent quality and heavy cropper.

Giant Pascal. A large heavy sort, for fall and winter use. Is very solid and crisp and of a rich nutty flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Golden Self Blanching. While called "self blanching" any variety is better for banking up. As it blanches very easily and is of excellent quality some growers are planting it largely. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Celery seed for flavoring purposes, 10 cts. per oz.



CORN--Sweet or Sugar.

Packet 5 cts.; pt. 7 cts.; qt. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 35 cts.; pk 65 cts.

Make the first planting the latter part of April unless too cold. For home use plant several kinds—earliest, medium early and late, and by planting two or three times, a continuous succession will be had from about July 15 until cold weather.

The varieties are listed in the order of their earliness.

Red Cory, or First of All. Of fair size and very early.

White Cory. About as early as the above and the earliest white sort. Good quality.

Early Minnesota. An old favorite and of good quality. Should be in ever garden.

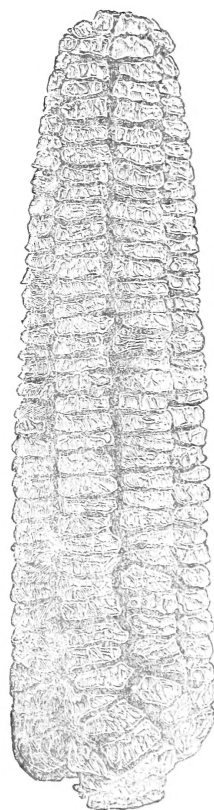
Shaker's Early. Matures only a few days after Minnesota, and ears are some larger.

White Diamond. A large early sort, very popular with gardeners. Good sized ears and good quality.

Moore's Concord. Large ears of medium length and high quality. Don't fail to plant some as it always pleases. Excellent for canning or drying. Earlier than Evergreen.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best late sort. Our stock is pure, long kernels, high, strong vitality—second to none. Much stock sold as Evergreen is badly mixed and of very poor quality. Good seed is scarce this year.

For Fodder corn see page 11.



CUCUMBER.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

First planting in the garden may be made in May. For pickles plant in June, in hills $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 feet apart.

Early Cluster. For the home garden this is the earliest and best.

White Spine. Early and desirable. Good for pickles, as it is of handsome regular form.

Chicago Pickle. The best general purpose sort, and extensively used for pickling. Medium size and length.

Long Green. Makes a long handsome pickle, and is good for slicing. An old favorite.



CAULIFLOWER.

Plant on rich moist soil to produce the best heads. The outer leaves should be tied together sufficiently to shade the small heads before they are colored. For plants see page 15.

Haven's Best. There is no better strain of the Erfurt class than this. Heads grow quickly and are very thick and heavy. Nearly or quite every plant will make a good head. Packet 20 cts.: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.15; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

Early Snowball. Is widely and favorably known as a first-class variety. Packet 20 cts.: oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

Algiers—Late. A heavy grower, producing large heads, and plenty of leaves. Said to be good for a late crop. Pkt. 5 cts.: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

EGG PLANT.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

As this is a sub-tropical plant it must be started early. Sow seed in hot bed, or by a sunny window, in March or April. Plants can be had in May and June. See Plant List, page 15.

Early Long Purple. Early but small. Being productive and more hardy is nice for home gardens.

New York Purple. The largest and best, and the leading variety for market.

KOHL RABI.

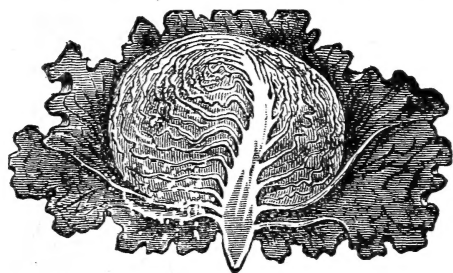
Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

A peculiar vegetable which ought to be generally grown. They resemble Ruta Bagas both in appearance and taste, and are cooked the same. For summer use they are *very desirable* as they are never wormy. Sow the seed in April or May. Plants may be transplanted same as cabbage.

Early White Vienna. The best for family use.

LETTUCE.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.



Plant in rich moist soil, as soon as snow is gone. For a succession sow seed every two weeks until the middle of July.

Early Prize Head. A general favorite and not surpassed by any other sort for early. Leaves are of a reddish green color.

Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite for early use. Light green leaves.

Hubbard's Market. A thick broad leaved, low growing sort good for summer. Heads are solid, crisp and rich.

All the Year Round. The best variety for midsummer as it stands the heat better than any other. Makes good sized cabbage like heads of rich, buttery flavor.

Hanson. A large yellow "head" lettuce of high quality. When well grown it is delicious.

Grand Rapids Forcing. While this is a first class sort for growing under glass, it is also good for an out door crop. Large curled yellow leaves.

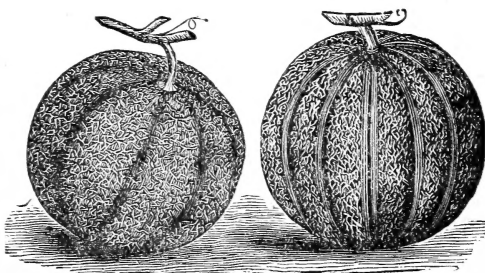
MUSK MELON.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Plant the latter part of May in well enriched hills six feet apart, and when danger from insects has passed, thin to three or four plants to the hill.

Our new Sprayer and Dust Gun will be just the thing to keep off the bugs. See 3rd cover page.

Early Netted Gem. This is the best early shipping melon of all. While small in size it is of the best quality. Flesh is thick and of a light green color.



Osage. For the private garden or market this melon has a high reputation. Oval shaped, medium size and early. Flesh is a deep orange, thick and delicious. Stands shipping well.

Hackensack. A large densely netted "nutmeg" melon. Deeply ribbed, green flesh, high flavored, spicy and rich.

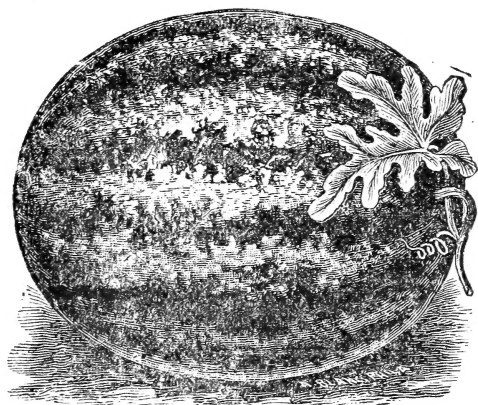
Grand Rapids. Large, oblong, dark green skin, slightly netted. This is really an *early melon*, ripening soon after the Netted Gem. While not of quite as good flavor, it is much larger and is good enough to sell well. Flesh is very deep and of orange color.

Giant Cream. Unusually good quality for a large melon. Skin has a peculiar bluish gray appearance. Flesh salmon colored and very thick.

SELECTED SEEDS of Netted Gem, Osage and Grand Rapids, saved from early perfect fruits of highest quality; every melon being tested to *know* they were so. Price—oz 15 cts.; lb. \$1.50. Does it pay to buy such seed? See page 16.

WATER MELON.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Plant when "growing" weather comes, usually the latter part of May, in hills 6 feet each way. Use plenty of well rotted manure or phosphate, well worked into the hills.

Cole's Extra Early.—Said to be the earliest of all. Tender and crisp flesh, excellent for home garden. Skin handsomely mottled.


Vick's Early. Medium size, oblong, dark green. Flesh dark red. Brown seeds.

Peerless. Early and of excellent quality. Nearly round, with pale green skin. Flesh light red. Seeds white.

Mountain Sweet. An old standard, of best quality. Dark seeds.

ONION.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., except where otherwise noted.

 Special quotations made on large orders.

Seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be fitted, in latter part of March or during April. Use about 3 lbs. of seed per acre and firm well after sowing with a roller or by walking over the rows. Make rows 14 to 16 inches apart. Soil must be rich to get a good crop.

Extra Early Barletta. Very mild and sweet. Nice for gardens. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Early Red Flat. The earliest for main crop.

Yellow Danvers Flat. Extensively grown and a good keeper. Yields well.

Yellow Danvers Globe. Similar to the preceeding but more nearly round.

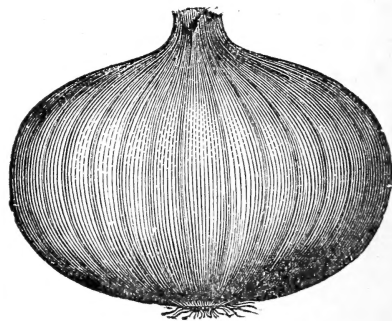
Red Wethersfield. A large flat onion and excellent keeper. Rather strong flavor.

Southport Red Globe. The best red globe onion and a good keeper.

Large Yellow Globe. A handsome and profitable variety.

Prizetaker. A very large yellow globe onion of mild flavor. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin. The best white sort. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



PARSLEY.

Sow early in spring after soaking the seed a few hours in warm water, in rows one foot apart. Used for garnishing and seasoning. By removing a few plants to a light cellar they can be kept green through the winter.

Moss Curled. The best and handsomest variety. Packet 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

PARSNIP.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Sow early in rows 16 inches apart, on rich soil. Thin to three or four inches.

Hollow Crown. The old standard variety for private and market gardeners.

Improved Guernsey. Somewhat thicker roots than Hollow Crown.

PEAS.

Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 8 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts., except where otherwise noted.

Smooth extra early sorts may be planted in April. Wrinkled sorts should not be planted until the soil is warmer, as they rot more easily. Plant in drills 3 to 4 inches deep. Before planting soak a few hours in warm water tinctured with carbolic acid, to prevent the depredations of ground moles; or, after soaking in water, a light coat of tar applied just before planting will also protect them from the moles. Wrinkled sorts are marked with a star (*). The height is indicated in inches.

Early Prize. 24 in. Said to be the earliest of all and of richer flavor than the white seeded sorts; seed is a bluish color. All our customers praise it.

First and Best. 30 in. Very early and good quality. Just the kind for early marketing. We have the best strain there is.

* **American Wonder.** 10 in. The earliest of the wrinkled varieties and a good bearer. A great favorite for small gardens. Pt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00.

* **Nott's Excelsior.** 15 in. Nearly as early as the Wonder and larger. Is very highly recommended. Pt.; 10 cts.; qt 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00.

* **Premium Gem.** 14 in. Perhaps no pea is a greater favorite with our customers than this. Prolific and of excellent quality, it merits the esteem in which it is held. Only a little later than Wonder.

* **Abundance.** 20 in. A first-class second early variety.

* **Yorkshire Hero.** 30 in. Large heavy pods filled with peas of the best quality. Not surpassed as a main crop sort for the home garden.

* **Champion of England.** 45 in. The favorite main crop variety. Peas are large, rich and delicious.

Large White Marrowfat. 45 in. Produces a large attractive pod, and peas are of good quality. Profitable for market. Qt. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat. 40 in. First-class for main crop. Prolific and desirable. Qt. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.



PEPPER.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Sow early under glass or canvass so as to have plants ready for the garden about the first of June. See Plant list—page 15.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. The old favorite for pickles. Thick fleshed and pungent.

Ruby King. Large bright red, and so mild in flavor that it can be sliced and eaten raw with vinegar as a salad. A popular sort.

Long Red Cayenne. Long bright scarlet pods. Very pungent.

TO FACILITATE SELECTIONS

the varieties are named in the order of their earliness.

PUMPKIN.

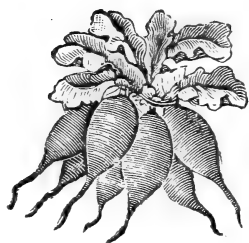
Plant as soon as settled warm weather comes or any time up to June 20th. Only leave one or two vines to a hill.

Sweet, or Pie. A small round sort, easily grown and is much praised as the best for pies. Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Large Yellow. The best for field planting. Good for cooking, and excellent for stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

RADISH.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Sow thinly in drills as early as ground can be fitted. Continuous sowings should be made weekly. A light moderately rich soil is best. A light dressing of salt before sowing is good to prevent grubs working. A heavy dressing of ashes is also good. Winter sorts should be sown in July.

Early Scarlet Forcing. Quite small but very early. Not suitable for later planting.

Scarlet Globe. Very nice for early, and a good forcing sort.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. One of the finest for early garden planting and market.

French Breakfast. Early, and popular for the home garden.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Grows to a good size and is largely planted.

Golden Dresden. A delicious radish for summer, is not apt to be pithy. Round with a russet colored skin.

Long Scarlet. One of the best and most desirable for general purposes.

Chartier. Similar to the preceeding, but some larger, and considered rather less liable to pithiness.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. A fine sort, about the size of Long Scarlet.

White Strasburg. A large half long variety. Firm crisp flesh of mild flavor. Nice for summer use, also for winter.

China Rose Winter. Makes a good sized root, sweet and crisp.

Long Black Spanish. For winter use. While the skin is black the flesh is white and brittle.

All Best Kinds Mixed. This is an excellent way to get a succession. Only a few of the little early sorts are put in, the bulk being the larger and best kinds. We are sure that for home use this mixture will prove *very* satisfactory. Try it.

RHUBARB.

Sow early in spring in drills about one-half inch deep. Thin to four or five inches. Transplant in the fall or spring three or four feet apart and set the crowns about two inches below surface. They must be kept free of weeds to get best results. Mulch heavily every winter.

Victoria. The best improved variety. Packet 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Sow in April or May in 16 inch rows and thin to about two inches in row. They are of better quality if not dug until used. If put in cellar, keep covered with moist earth.

Large White. A fine old sort; good sized white roots.

Mammoth, or Sandwich Island. Said to be larger than the preceeding, and may be better quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents.

SPINACH.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

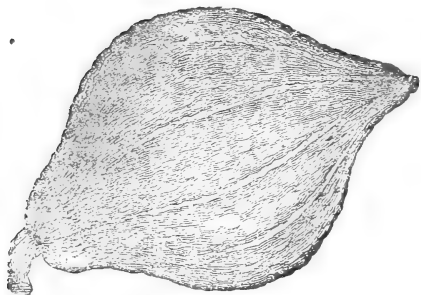
Sow in earliest spring in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. There is nothing nicer for greens.

Round Leaf. A large thick heavy leaf.

Long Standing. An excellent later sort.

SQUASH.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb 45 cts.



For early summer use plant as soon as the soil is well warmed up. For winter use we advise late planting—not sooner than June 15th, and good crops have been grown that were not planted until the last of June. Make hills 6x6 feet or wider, and only leave two or three plants per hill. See page 16 as to how we grow squashes.

Mammoth Bush Scalloped. The Patty Pan squash improved.

Mammoth Yellow Crookneck. We think this is the best summer squash.

Boston Marrow. A large oval variety of bright orange color, and good quality. For fall and early winter.

American Turban, or Essex Hybrid. An excellent sort for early winter. Hard shelled and a good keeper.

Hubbard. Experience proves this to be the best winter squash yet introduced. Of the highest quality and not surpassed as a long keeper. Dark green warty skin; flesh orange color.

SUNFLOWER.

Plant any time in May. Only leave one plant in a place.

Large Russian. Large heavy heads. Pint 10 cts.; Quart 15 cts.

White Beauty. A handsome new sort, with pure white seed. Only one large head to each stalk. Packet 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.

TOMATO.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, except where otherwise noted.

We are Headquarters for all kinds of Tomato seed, being extensive growers; and our stocks are not surpassed by those of any other seed house.

Sow seed under glass or canvass in March or April. Transplant about two inches apart each way, when rough leaves are one or two inches long. Read our rule as to time for setting out, also see prices of Plants on pages 14 and 15.

Atlantic Prize. Very early, medium size and good. Color bright red.

Early Ruby. About the same as the preceding, but rather more dwarf. Neither are desirable for main crop.

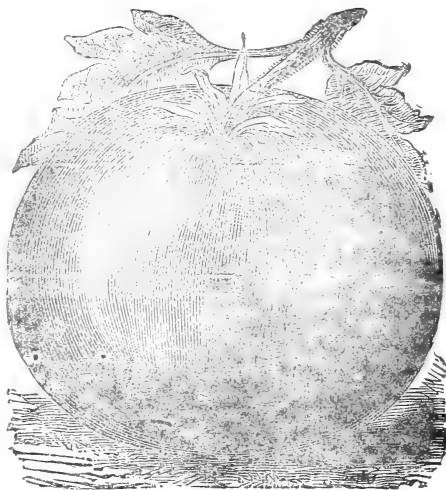
Acme. This is the earliest and best full sized sort, and is extensively grown. Of a pink color. There are several other kinds that are earlier, but they lack in size or quality or both.

Dwarf Champion. The plant grows in bush form and can be planted closely. The fruit is very similar to Acme, and is about the same in date of earliness. This is a general favorite and becomes more popular every year.

Beauty. It is hard to find a better general purpose sort. Fruit is large meaty and rich.

Ignotum. A first-class bright red variety. Always satisfactory for market or home use.

New Imperial. Very similar to Beauty, but may be a little larger and earlier.



Honor Bright. Different from any other tomato. Vines are a very light green; is a rank grower. The fruit is a dark crimson, and while unusually firm, is tender, and good size. Said to be first-class for shipping. Oz 25 cents.

Golden Queen. This is the best of all yellow varieties. Large sized thick meated and excellent flavor. Always smooth.

Buckeye State. The largest smooth sort, and the quality is not inferior. Oz 25 cents.

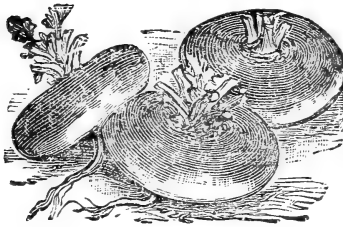
Ponderosa. The ponderous fruits often weigh two pounds and upwards. While there are some quite rough specimens, most of the crop is fairly symmetrical. Very solid, rich and high flavored. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

We also have the following main crop varieties: Early Michigan, Favorite, Perfection, Paragon, Royal Red, Mikado, Long Keeper, Scarlet Champion, Trophy, Volunteer, besides many others.

Of the small fruited sorts we have Red Currant, Red and Yellow Cherry, Plum, Pear and Peach, Golden and Purple Husk. Packet 5 cts.; oz 20 cts.

TURNIP.

Packet 5 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12 cts.; lb. 35 cts., except where otherwise noted.



Turnip seed may be sown at any time from early spring to late in August. For main crop for winter sow about the first of August, using about one pound of seed per acre. For a green Fertilizer, sow two or three pounds per acre among small fruits, in peach orchards etc., whenever desired, the same way rye is used. By some fruit growers turnips are considered superior to any thing else for this purpose.

Early Milan. A very quick growing sort. Mostly used for spring sowing. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Early White Globe. Our customers are pleased with this handsome white sort for early marketing.

Purple Top Flat. The variety most widely known and generally planted.

Purple Top Globe. The same as the preceeding only Globe shaped.

White Egg. An oval white root, excellent for winter use.

Golden Ball. A medium sized globe shaped sort of the finest quality.

Cow Horn. Long smooth white roots, tender and nice for table use.

Yellow Aberdeen. Good for stock.

Mixed. Best varieties for table use. We always mix several sorts in sowing for our own use, and recommend that way.

For Fertilizing. Per pound 25 cts.; 10 pounds for \$2.00.

RUTA BAGA.

Skirving's Purple Top. A large solid yellow fleshed sort and well known.

American Yellow. An improved strain of large size and short neck.

White Rock Swede. The best white sort, being large, smooth and high quality.

SWEET HERBS. Per packet 5 cents.

Sage, Coriander, Fennel, Wormwood, Caraway, Dill, Anise, Thyme, etc.

THE FAILURE OF SEEDS TO "COME UP."

There are various causes aside from poor seeds, and one of them is that the seed or young plant is killed by drying out after commencing to grow. To a large extent this can be avoided by "firming" the soil after planting. We always "tramp" or in some way firm the soil over every thing we plant.

We test our seeds during the winter, to know that they are all of satisfactory vitality. Great care is used that nothing we sell shall prove disappointing.

FARM SEEDS.

GRASS SEED. Perhaps more foul seeds are introduced onto the farm through grass seed than by all other means combined. We have carefully examined many samples, and while one is occasionally found that is very clean, most of them are badly infested with useless or dangerous pests. One sample was claimed to be nice "clean" seed; but we found that, at the ordinary rate of sowing, there would be over five weed seeds planted on *every square foot*.

The only way the farmer can be protected against this **WHOLESALE WEED PLANTING** is to buy of seed merchants that will not sell such stuff.

We sell a large amount of Grass and Clover seed annually, and use special care to select those samples that are free of weed seed, or as nearly so as it is possible to get them.

Get Haven's Standard Brand of Timothy, Clover, etc., and you can feel assured that it will be a hard matter to find a better or cleaner brand anywhere or at any price. Such seed costs more than the ordinary, and as we are not doing business for our health, we must charge more for it. The difference in price, however, is nearly or quite offset by the shrinkage that would appear by cleaning out the foul stuff in ordinary seed.

PRICES on Grass seed, Field Peas, etc. are variable according to the market, so that we cannot quote a fixed price. We will always make the best prices possible, consistent with quality. We intend to keep a stock on hand of all the kinds named below, so our customers can get them at any time; *except* of Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc., which we only supply on advance orders.

QUOTATIONS made at any time on request on the following, also on any other seeds wanted:

Clovers—Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Crimson and White.

Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, etc.

Millet, Golden Millet, Hungarian Grass, etc.

Field Peas, Cow Peas (for fertilizing).

Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Cane, Kaffir Corn, Flax, etc.

Fodder Corn—Evergreen, and other sorts of Sweet corn, Yellow Dent, Red Cob Ensilage, etc.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES, For Meadow and Pasture.—There are many kinds of grasses for *all kinds of soils*. Some do best on high dry land, others on low and moist. We have formulas for mixing grass seeds to secure the best results as given by the best authorities based on long experience. Let us know what your land is, and whether to be seeded for Meadow or Pasture, with number of acres, and we will make price for a suitable mixture.

SEED CORN.

80-Day White Cap Dent. While the ears are rather small, it makes a good crop planted by June 15th, and on soils where large sorts give nothing but "soft" ears, this makes hard corn. Desirable for planting on muck.

Early Huron Dent. Yellow; early and prolific, with fair sized ears.

Early Iowa. Good sized ears; yellow dent.

Other varieties furnished on orders.

SEED POTATOES.

Burpee's Extra Early. The best sort we know of and none earlier. Our crop was nearly a failure, so our supply is very limited this year.

Early Rose. In the last few years our grower has sold large quantities of this time tried sort, and in his opinion it can scarcely be equaled by any new one. Price—For large selected tubers, the very best stock— $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75 cts.; bu. \$1.40; barrel \$3.50. Not selected— $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 60 cts.; bu. \$1.10; barrel \$2.90. Second size— $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 35 cts.; bu. 70 cts.; barrel \$1.75.

These prices cannot be guaranteed longer than April 1st; but we will not then advance unless compelled to do so. All orders will be taken subject to stock being unsold.

Orders for any variety of potatoes will be filled at lowest price possible.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Our list of Flower Seeds comprises many of the best and highest prized flowers. We have grown a number of these and believe all of them will prove very satisfactory. Any kind of flower not here named or any particular color, we will be glad to furnish from the most reliable seed growers. Price 5 cts. per packet, except where otherwise noted.

ADONIS, OR PHEASANT'S EYE. Bright crimson flowers, handsomely set in dark green, fine cut foliage.



ASTER.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A free and continuous bloomer. Fine for borders.

AGERATUM. For beds, borders and cut flowers. A continuous and profuse bloomer.

ASTER. The Queen of Flowers. Our prize mixture contains the leading varieties and finest colors.

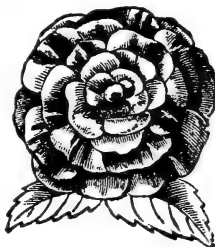
ASTER, WHITE BRANCHING. Large double white flowers, long stems, excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAP DRAGON. An old favorite for borders. Very showy, brilliant and odd shaped flowers.

BALSAM. Our mixture comprises the finest shades and colorings. Handsome and easily grown.

BARTONIA. Aurea. Produces large bright yellow flowers until frost.

CANDYTUFT. Indispensable for cut flowers. An old favorite.



BALSAM.

CALENDULA, or Pot Marigold. Large showy yellow flowers, variously striped and colored.

CALLIOPSIS. A very showy flower of many shades of red, yellow and brown. Plants grow in bush form, two to three feet high.

CAMPANULA, or Canterbury Bells. A free blooming Perennial.

CALENDULA.

CENTAUREA. Bachelors Button. A hardy annual of attractive growth, and always a favorite. Colors, pink, rose, blue and white.

CENTAUREA. Double, mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cents.

CARNATION, Marguerite. Blooms the first summer, and gives a large percentage of double flowers. Very fragrant. Packet 10 cts.

COSMOS. Hardy annual from 3 to 6 feet tall. Blooms late but the lovely flowers have an exquisite perfume. The fine cut foliage forms a picturesque background.

CYPRESS VINE. A delicate climber, well suited for lawns. Brilliant star shaped flowers.

DAHLIA.—Large Flowering Double Mixed. Are easily grown from seed and will bloom the first year.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. (Pinks). With their rich colorings and varied markings they make a most brilliant display.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. Easily grown and makes a brilliant bed, resembling poppies. Several colors.

EVERLASTINGS. All the different varieties mixed, and include many handsome forms and showy colors. When in full bloom, cut and dry in the shade.

FOUR O'CLOCKS. (Mirabilis). Well known, but none the less desirable. The flowers open late in the afternoon.

GOURDS. All the fancy forms and markings. Nice for lattice work as a screen.

GRASSES. Ornamental. The many and graceful forms are indispensable in making bouquets.

HOLLYHOCK. Mixed colors; double.

JAPANESE HOP. (Humulus Japonicus). A hardy rapid climber, very useful for screens and verandas. Packet 10 cts.

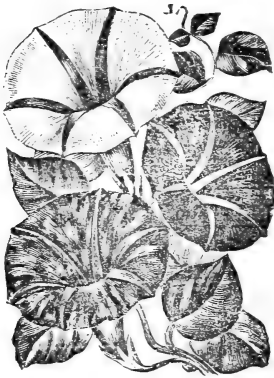
LARKSPUR. Dwarf double, mixed colors. Should be in every garden.

MIGNONETTE. Sweet. The flowers are not conspicuous, but its fragrance is very rich and penetrating.

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf. A gorgeous flower blooming through the season. Easily grown and every body should have it.



CARNATION.



MORNING GLORY.

MORNING GLORY.—The improved and various colorings add renewed interest to this well known and handsome climber.

MORNING GLORY.—Imperial Japanese. Large flowers of all shades of red and blue and other colors. The foliage is often mottled. Pkt. 10 cts.

NIGELLA. (Love-in-a-Mist). A hardy annual.

SWEET PEAS.

This popular flower is easily grown, but should be planted in trenches four or five inches deep. Cover about two inches when the seed is put in, and when the vines are up some six inches, fill the trench. Moisture should be freely supplied all summer. Keep the blossoms picked off or the vines will soon cease blooming.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standards bright pink. Wings white.

BOREATTON. Dark velvety maroon.

CARDINAL. Intense crimson-scarlet. Wings large, and darker than the standard.

DOROTHY TENNANT. Very large and fine. Rosy mauve or violet.

EMILY HENDERSON. Large white flowers; early and profuse bloomer.

IGNEA. Crimson. Wings a lighter shade.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Large standards, purplish blue; wings are a brighter blue.

MRS. GLADSTONE. Standards a bluish pink; wings carmine pink.

KATHERINE TRACY. The whole flower is a soft brilliant pink. A strong grower and profuse bloomer; large flowers.

The above are the cream of a long list of varieties. They have been selected with the assistance of an expert in Sweet Pea culture, and form

A GRAND COLLECTION.

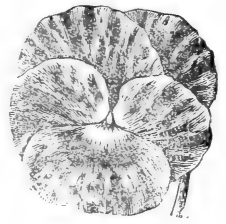
We will include one packet of each sort for 35c.

OUR EXCELSIOR MIXTURE of Sweet Peas contains all the leading varieties and is not surpassed by any other.

PANSY. Has more admirers, perhaps, than any other flower. Our strain is the finest large flowering mixed and will please the most critical. Packet 10 cents.

PANSY. Choice mixed colors.

PETUNIA. Hardy annual, and blooms freely all summer. Valuable for masses. Finest mixed colors. pkt. 19 cts.; choice, pkt. 5 cts.



PANSY.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Unequaled for brilliancy of color in various shades, and the profusion of flowers until frost. Blooms while yet very small, in May or June.

POPPY. The Finest Double Mixed. A good bed of Poppies is very attractive.

PORTULACA. A brilliant flowered, creeping annual. Known also as Rose Moss.



POPPY.

RICINUS. (Castor Bean). A large showy plant of tropical appearance.

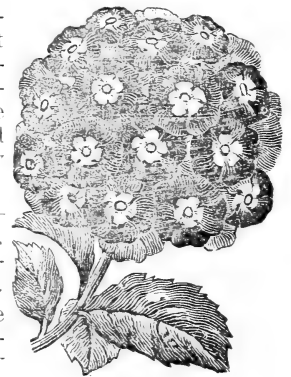
SCABIOSA, or Mourning Bride. A free bloomer and nice for cutting.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Grandiflora. The Velvet Flower; in blue, yellow, crimson, bronzed, rose, etc. The large funnel shaped flowers are very showy.

SWEET WILLIAM.—Of matchless beauty, with its finely pencilled and rich markings.

VERBENA, Choice Mixed. A very popular flower and easily grown.

ZINNIA. An old favorite. Large showy plants and flowers, very double.



VERBENA.

THE LAWN.

In preparing to seed a lawn the grading should be done some weeks beforehand if possible; otherwise the earth will settle unevenly. If to be sown immediately after grading, roll and tramp down the soil thoroughly. Rake the plot over, sow the seed, and roll at once. The best time to seed is as early in April as the soil can be worked. Water when necessary during the summer. Fall seeding should be done the latter part of August or during September.

Use one pound of Haven's Best Lawn Grass Seed to THREE square rods.

We mix this seed ourselves and know it to be superior to any other brand on the market; being free from weed seeds and without chaff or dirt.

Price, 30 cts. per pound. 10 pounds for \$2.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We are extensive growers of Garden Plants including all the staple kinds. Having an experience of twenty-five years in growing and selling them, we believe we can serve your interests to your entire satisfaction. When it is considered that plant growing requires constant attention, and that neglecting them "just once" often ruins the result of weeks of patient care, does it not seem reasonable that a man THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED to the needs of the young and tender plants can attend to them much better than he who has other business on hand?

Many of our customers used to say they could not afford to buy their plants, but after trying an order or two with us they have learned that they cannot afford to grow them.

We have all the facilities necessary for plant growing and know how to use them. We grow hundreds of thousands of plants annually from which to produce our seed crops; also large numbers are grown on contract for gardeners and for our regular retail trade.

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

It is said that Worth, the great Parisian dress-maker, charged the same for making a dress, whether he or his customer furnished the material. So with plant growing,—our reputation depends on supplying the best. All our plants are grown from the CHOICEST SEEDS.

The cost of the seed used cuts no figure with us. The only question is, is it THE BEST? We have no use for any thing else.

When you take into consideration the amount of time and expense necessary to grow your own plants, and the risks of losing them, or of getting very poor plants, we think you will agree with us that we can furnish them

GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

Orders for Plants should be made as early as possible. For the earliest Tomato plants by March 15th. For a main crop by April 15th. Orders received later than these dates will be filled if our stock holds out.

Contracts for growing plants will be made on the following terms unless otherwise *expressly* agreed:—One-fourth of the purchase price is to be paid when the contract is made, and three-fourths when the plants are delivered. As plants are perishable, our risk must end with their delivery in good condition.

OUR REGULAR RETAIL CUSTOMERS

do not need to place their orders in advance as we intend to have an ample supply for all of them. But larger buyers may be disappointed unless we have their order early, although we always grow many thousands extra to meet unexpected demands.

All our plants are not ready to set at one time. We make repeated sowings of seed so that the plants are coming into their best condition in a continuous succession all through the planting season. This is a very important matter, and one which cannot be attained in growing a small number.

☞ All plants are sorted when sold and it is our intention to have every one PERFECT.

FLOWER PLANTS.

We grow several kinds of Flower Plants for our own use and for retail buyers. From our past experience we expect they will give good satisfaction. The seed is from some of the best strains to be had of the best growers. Several kinds have been grown here by us and are not surpassed.

Among the kinds we grow are Asters, Balsams, Calendulas, Carnations, Cosmos, Pansy, Petunia, Sweet William, Verbena, Zinnia, etc.

PRICES will range from five to twenty-five cents per dozen, according to cost of growing.

Orders for any kind of Flower plants may be handed us and we will execute them if possible.

For list of Flower Seeds—Sweet Peas, Calendulas, Verbenas, Asters, Ornamental Grasses, Everlastings, etc., see pages 12 and 13.

PRICE LIST OF PLANTS.

In the following list we do not give the names of the several varieties in which our plants are grown. For contract orders the variety will, of course, be agreed on. For our retail trade we grow those sorts which will give the best satisfaction, from the earliest to the latest kinds.

HARDY PLANTS.—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, etc., may be set as soon as the soil will work up properly in April, and danger of hard freezing is over.

TENDER PLANTS.—Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Tomato, etc., can be set in gardens any time in May *if protected from frosts*. For setting the main crop **OUR RULE** is as follows: If the weather is cold about the middle of May, it is usually safe to set as soon afterward as the ground is well warmed up. But, if warm and summery then, we wait, expecting a cold snap during the latter part of May, and it usually comes.

Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper, and Sweet Potato plants are kept on sale until about June 20th. Tomato plants until about July 1st. Cabbage and Celery until about August 1st.

	per doz.	per 50	per 100	1,000	10,000
Cabbage —Earliest. Well hardened off.....	10c.	30c.	50c.	\$4.00	
“ Contract prices.....			40	3.50	
“ Second early. Grown in cold frames 7	25	40	3.50		
“ Contract prices.....			35	3.00	
“ Late. Out door grown.....	5	12	20	1.75	\$15.00
“ Contract prices.....				1.50	12.00
Cauliflower —Earliest.....	15	50	90	8.00	
“ Contract prices.....			80	7.00	
“ Late. Out door grown.....	10	35	60	5.00	
“ Contract prices.....			50	4.00	30.00
Celery —Early.....	5	20	35	3.00	
“ Contract prices.....			30	2.50	
“ Late. Out door grown.....	5	15	25	2.25	20.00
“ Contract prices.....				2.00	18.00
Egg Plant —.....	15	50	85		
“ “ Contract prices.....			70	5.00	
“ “ In boxes of 12 plants each.....	25	90			
Pepper —.....	10	35	60		
“ Contract prices.....			50	4.00	
“ In boxes of 12 plants each.....	25	90			
Sweet Potato —Yellow Jersey and Nansemond 5	20	35	3.00	25.00	
“ “ Contract prices.....			2.50	22.50	
“ “ The Vineless. (New).....	5	20	40	3.50	
Tomato —From seed bed—not transplanted....	5	10	20	1.50	
“ Contract prices.....				1.25	10.00
“ Ready for setting in garden or field... 10	35	60	5.00	40.00	
“ Contract prices.....			4.00	35.00	
“ Larger and earlier plants.....	15	55	1.00		
“ Extra early, 12 plants in a box.....	25	90			
“ Extra early, 24 plants in a box.....	40	75	1.40		
“ Single plants in 3x3 inch veneer boxes 40	1.40	2.75			
“ Single plants in 6x6 inch boxes.....	\$1.00	4.00	7.50		

Plants in 6x6 inch boxes are very large and stocky. It is *absolutely safe* to transplant them as it can be done without disturbing the roots. It is intended to have these **IDEAL PLANTS**.

The price of plants “in boxes” includes the boxes. These plants can be set without disturbing the roots but very little. Tomato plants at 25 cents and 40 cents per dozen are large and budded to blossom. All plants are stocky and well rooted.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Strong two year old, Conover’s Colossal. Per doz. 15 cts.; per 50, 40 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1000 \$6.00. Columbian White, Barr’s Mammoth and Palmetto may be furnished at same prices, if ordered early. Write for special prices on large lots.

See next page for complete instructions for setting out and caring for Asparagus roots.

HOW TO GROW SQUASHES.

The soil *must* be rich, well drained, warm and not too heavy. For winter keeping do not plant before June 15th, and good crops have been grown here that were planted July 1st. One "secret" is to keep the vines "growing like weeds" all the time. When they begin to break through the soil dust them thoroughly with sifted ashes, air slaked lime, pyrethrum, or other powder. This must be looked to closely, or the little striped beetle may destroy them some warm morning in less than four hours. When the plants are well up lay pieces of board six inches square, better to be larger, *close* to each hill, tilting them up, half an inch on one side, to form a trap under which the brown "stink" bugs will crawl at sundown. Turn these over *every* night and kill the bugs. We have killed over seventy on one piece of board at *one* time. When the vines begin to run they often begin to die. This is usually caused by a fungus disease eating off the stem at the surface of the ground. For this we use ammonia,—one-half pint in a two gallon pail of water. Raise a small bank of earth around the stems and pour in half a pint of the mixture, or enough to saturate the stems where the disease attacks them. As the water soaks down draw in the earth and cover deeply around the stems. We also use air slaked lime and crude carbolic acid—one pint to a bushel of lime, put in the hill and cover over with earth. There are other remedies said to answer the same purpose. Cultivate the crop thoroughly until the vines prevent; but don't let the cultivator teeth cut over two inches deep after the plants commence to run.

Any neglect may spoil the crop. Suitable rich soil, and good care will almost certainly give you a crop.

ASPARAGUS.—HOW TO GROW.

Asparagus is the earliest of all vegetables and is very easily grown. The plants will increase in productiveness for many years and will not become "run out" for 20 to 30 years *if properly taken care of*. Any good garden soil will answer. Set roots in rows four or five feet apart and two or three feet in the row, if for a PERMANENT bed. If set closely they soon crowd so much that the shoots will be small and inferior. Dig broad holes, ten or twelve inches across and *five inches deep*; place the plant on the bottom and fill up the hole without further ceremony. This may seem too simple a method but it has *proven as satisfactory* as any. Trenching and all extraordinary preparations of the soil are unnecessary to get the best results. Do not waste your time with them. The bed *must always be kept clean—free of weeds and grass*; and this, with setting the plants wide apart are the greatest requisites for large succulent shoots. A heavy dressing of well rotted manure should be given every fall. Remove the tops in the fall, before the seed balls are scattered. Always pull up every little seedling that may show itself, or your bed will soon be a mat of young plants. A little salt is good for a bed on light soil, but not for heavy. A few light cuttings may be made from the bed the second year. Be careful and not over cut it the third year. Always cut the shoots off an inch or more below the surface.

HOW TO FERTILIZE.

Crimson Clover is, we believe, the best plant we have to increase the fertility of our soils. Sow in August or September among fruit trees, corn, potatoes or any other growing crop. It will gather fertility for nine months and without any expense except the first cost of the seed—75 cents to \$1. per-acre. For "run" land sow in early spring, but do not plow—only harrow, and seed at once. Let the clover ripen and self seed the land again; or it may be plowed under, and the land sowed to wheat. While some failures to get the clover to grow are reported, yet it is rapidly becoming popular as a fertilizing plant.

Cow Peas are also valuable for fertilizing, but have not been used as much. We recommend them strongly for use on summer fallows. We have the Whippoorwill and other sorts.

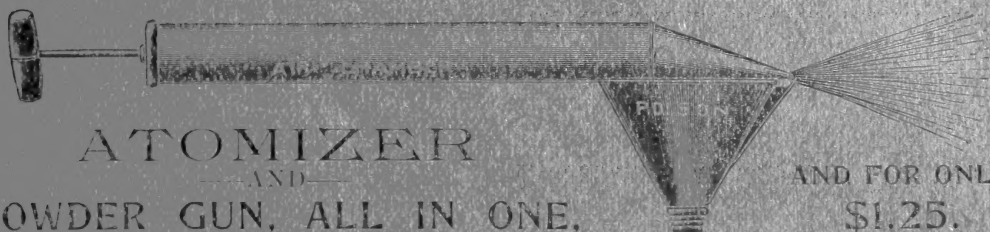
GOOD SEED—GOOD MELONS.

A prominent and successful melon grower near Benton Harbor, Mr. W. F. Howard, wrote us as follows in 1896:

"I grow melons for profit and find that the best and most perfect seed is what pays me best. Melons grown from such seed as is ordinarily sold will often fail to pay the expense of growing and marketing the crop; while that saved from perfect melons only always pays me a profit. I never use any but the best seed if I can get it. Common seed is dear at any price and I don't want it even as a gift."

His crop was grown from our Netted Gem seed, and culled out less than one per cent.

A COMPLETE SPRAYER,



ATOMIZER

AND

POWDER GUN, ALL IN ONE.

AND FOR ONLY

\$1.25.

Not a Plaything---Entirely Practical.



Cheap enough to be owned for any small garden; but with capacity sufficient to do work by the acre, better and cheaper than with any other hand sprayer.

Just the thing to fight

Potato Bugs,

Currant Worms,

Squash Bugs,

Tomato Worms,

and all kind of pests, where you need a spray or dust.



Throws any kind of Powder,

AIR SLAKED LIME,

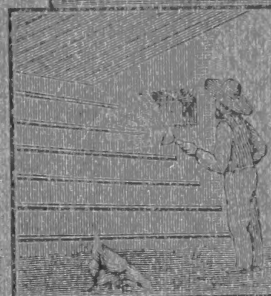
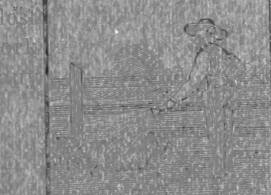
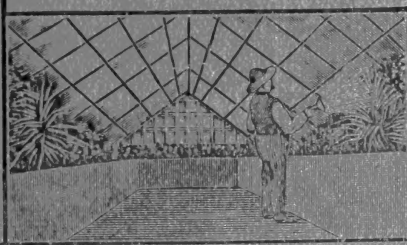
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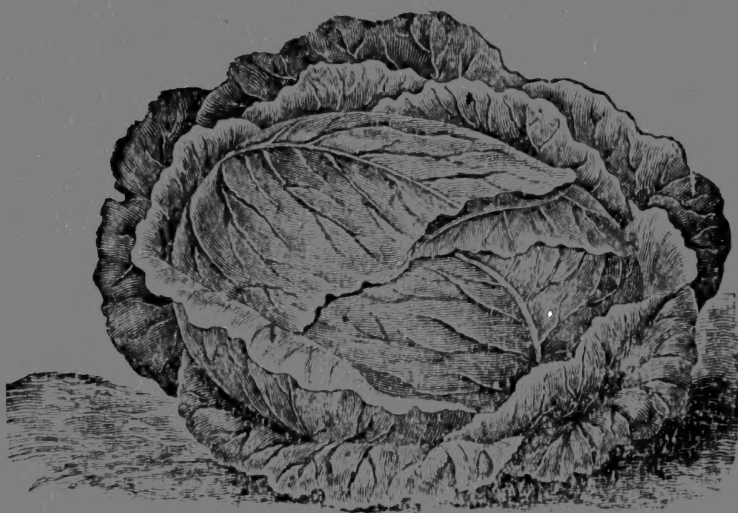
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